

APPENDIX VI

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS

104 Agahān	The eighth Hindu month : November-December.
Ajwāyan	The dill plant, <i>Anethum graveolens</i> .
Amarbel	A parasitic plant, the common dodder, <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> .
Amāvāsya	The festival of the new moon.
Apāsa	From the Sanskrit : 'noseless.'
Andī	The castor-oil plant : <i>Palma christi</i> .
[436] Anna (ānā)	A coin of the value of one pence or two cents. There are sixteen annas to the rupee.
Antara	The second section of the northern Indian type of melody.
Ārām	Rest.
Aryā	A member of the Aryan race.
Āṣṭā	The third Hindu month : June-July.
Āśram	A hermitage ; place of retreat and meditation.
Asura	A demon.
Atharvaveda	One of the revealed scriptures of the Hindus.
Avatāra	A manifestation (sometimes called incarnation), of the Hindu god Vishnu.
Bābā	Father. The term often applied to an ascetic.
Bahūl	The tree <i>Acacia arabica</i> .
Badhāwā	The song of congratulation sung by the women at the time a male child is born.
Bagāi	Rice straw from which ropes are made.
Baghelkhand	The northern part of the peninsula of India which borders the Ganges valley.
Bahnoi	Sister's husband.
Baid	The dispenser of village remedies.
Baikūṭha	The abode of Vishnu.
Baiśākh	The first month of the Hindu year : April-May.
Bar	The sacred banyan tree. <i>Ficus indica</i> .
Barā	A food made with black pulse.
Bārahmāsi	'Twelve months' : used of a song covering the months of the year.
Barāin	An earthenware pot.
Barāt	The procession of men bringing the bridegroom for the wedding ceremonies.
Bardān	A boon given by a god.
Barī	'Elder' as in <i>barī rāmī</i> ; first ; big.
Barīkī (Barī)	The feast observed on the first anniversary of a death in the family.
Barti	Blessing.
Batāsā	A sugar-like sweet.
Bāwa (often bhāwa)	The state of spirit-possession, trance.
Bel	The tree <i>Aegle marmelos</i> .

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Ber	A fruit from the tree <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> .
Bewar	The custom of burning jungle and planting seeds in the ashes. Next year the tribe moves onward and burns another area.
Bhādon	The fifth month of the Hindu year: August-September.
Bhāgal	Flapement; running away.
Bhagat	A kind of song sung before a village shrine.
Bhagawān	Literally, 'the Adorable One'; a name of deity. Frequently applied to Rāma.
Bhajan	A song addressed to deity, usually to Rāma or Bhagawān, according to Kōls.
Bhakta	One following the way of <i>Bhakti</i> .
Bhakti	Passionate devotion to deity.
Bhanwar	Circumambulation of the wedding pole.
Bhāt	Cooked rice; rice ready to eat.
Bhelwā	The nut from the tree <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> .
Bhū	The earth; ground.
Bhūmi	Of the earth or the ground.
Bhāt	An evil spirit or ghost.
Bidā or Biddā	Farewell. A part of the wedding cycle. Leave taking.
Bihārī	A kind of song used at times of enjoyment and happiness.
Bihū	The feast observed by women on the sixth night after the birth of a child.
Birhā	A forest song sung without the help of an instrument. A song of separation.
Biri	The country cigarette.
Biwāh	Marriage.
Brakmā	The Creator in the Hindu triad.
Brahmachārī	The period of life lived as a bachelor.
Brāhmaṇa	A portion of the sacred scriptures of the Hindus.
Brān	A food used in the wedding ceremony. Prepared at both houses and mixed in the wedding booth.
Chaita	The last month of the Hindu year: March-April.
Chanā	Pulse, usually <i>Dolichos lablab</i> .
Chandan	The sandal wood tree, <i>Santalum album</i> .
Chāṇṇal	Uncooked rice.
Chāpāti	An unleavened bread made of whole wheat flour.
Char	The tree <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> .
Charī	The presentation of gifts at the time of marriage.
Chārpāi	A rude cot with rope bottom.
Chāṭāi	A bamboo screen.
Chāṭai	A condiment generally highly seasoned.
Chaudhārī	
Chaudhār	A headman from the caste of leather workers.
Chauk	An area marked off by lines; usually square.
Chhāhur	A bundle of grass, often consisting of a piece from the roof of each dwelling place, put on a pole and set in the village shrine.
Chharibardār	The assistant to the head of the village council.
Chhatari	Umbrella.

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The sixth-day celebration. A woman's festival observed on the sixth day after a birth.

Chhatttri

A member of the second caste. A Kahatariya.

Chhatuhar

A kind of song sung on the sixth night after the birth of a child.

Chhoti (f.)

Small.

Chimā

Fire-tongue.

Chitā

The cremation spot, pyre.

Chopi

The tuft of hair left at the top of the head by orthodox Hindus.

Chūhā

An earthen fireplace where food is cooked.

Chlō

Lime.

Chlnāriyā

The coloured dancing shawl.

Charel

The evil spirit of a deceased female.

Chīpi

Bangles such as worn by women. Usually glass.

Chupiyā

See chopi.

Daba (Dāba)

The grass, *agrostis linearis*, Koen; *Cynodon dactylon*, Royle.

Didrā or dādar

A particular kind of song with a syncopated rhythm. Also the name of a dance.

Dahl

Curds.

Dahlogar

An earthenware vessel in which curds are brought to the engagement ceremonies.

Dū

Mid-wife.

Dāl

A pulse; split pea.

Dān

Charity.

Dānawa

A kind of evil spirit.

Dīrchīnī

Cinnamon.

Dārāna

A heavenly visitation; a vision.

Dāsa

A slave; servant.

Dāsarā

Hindu festival observed in the Fall.

Dasyu

Peoples; nations.

Dāswī

The mourning period of ten days.

Daurī

A small basket.

Paunā or donā

A leaf-plate; a cup made of leaves.

Paunā rakhnā

To put out food for the deceased.

Deotā

Godling.

Desh

Country; habitation.

Deva

A god.

Devatā

Godling.

Devī

A goddess.

Dewāhar or

The shrine in or by the house.

dewāla

A Hindu festival coming in the Fall.

Dewālī

Wealth; property.

Dhan

Duty; virtue; religion.

Dharam

A rest house for travellers.

Dharamāla

The common form of drum used by Kols.

Dholak

The funeral feast at the end of the period of mourning.

Dīnpānī

A small earthenware lamp.

Dip

Same as dip.

Diyā

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Dohāri	A song in which the verses are in couplets.
Donā	See <i>daund</i> .
Durgā	One of the names for the wife of Ś'iva.
Dūta	A messenger or angel.
Gaigti	A country pick.
Galgāl	The maind bird: <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> .
Gālī	Abuse; curses.
Gandā (<i>gandā</i>)	The marigold plant.
Gānjā	A narcotic drug: from the hemp-plant.
Gaonbandh	Tying the whole village to protect against evil.
Gār	Maker; digger.
Gārṇā	To bury in the earth.
Gaunā	The return of the groom to his own home his bride with him.
Gauṇḍā	The gift of alms; often a cow.
Gayāl	A particular kind of evil spirit.
Gendā	See <i>gandā</i> .
Gharā	An earthenware vessel for carrying water and other liquids.
Chāt	A landing place. A bathing place. Used as a name for the place of burning or burial. (<i>Ghāḍ</i>).
Ghaṭā	A nut from the plant <i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> .
Ghazāl	A kind of song.
Ghī	Clarified butter.
Ghughhunīs	Anklelets worn while dancing.
Gobar	Fresh cow dung.
Godnā	Tattoo.
Godnārī	One who tattoos.
Gol mirch	Pepper.
Got	See <i>gotra</i> .
Gotra	Literally, 'race', 'family'; usually used as a name for an exogamous section of a caste. Among Kols' exogamy is not implied in their use of this term.
Gūlar	A kind of fig tree, <i>Ficus glomerata</i> .
Gur	Raw sugar.
Gurda	An iron lash.
Haldī	Turmeric. Yellow colour from <i>Curcuma longa</i> .
Hansiya	The country sickle.
Hareli	The 'greenery' festival, occurring in the rainy season.
Hariyāri	A Hindu festival.
Holi	The spring festival of the Hindus.
Hom	The fire sacrifice or burnt offering.
Hōṭō	Man.
Hukkā	A pipe used in smoking tobacco.
Hurhur	Ginger root, <i>Clooma viscosa</i> .
Ilāchī	Cardamon, <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> .
Imli	The tamarind tree, <i>Tamarindus indica</i> .
Indra	The Vedic God of rain.
Ishwara	A name for God.
Jādū ṭonhā	A magical spell.

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- 104 Jāman Fruit from the *Eugenia jambolana*.
 Janmāsā or The tarrying-place of the bridegroom and his party during
 Janwāsā their stay at the bride's village.
 Jawārā One of the most important of the Kol festivals.
 Associated with sowing season.
 Jētha The second Hindu month: May-June.
 The eldest; feminine form *Jēthi*.
 Jhaṇḍā Flag.
 Jhārnā To sweep; to exorcise.
 Jhopri A rude hut.
 Jind The spirit of a deceased Mohammedan.
 Jirā Cumin seed, *Cuminum cyminum*.
 Juār The millet *Sorghum vulgare*.
 Kabbis An evil spirit said to suck blood.
 Kabiri A particular type of song, often obscene.
 Kachhā or Unripe; not strong; temporary.
 kachchā Lamp-black.
 Kājra A goddess, the wife of Śiva.
 Kālī An earthenware vessel.
 Kālā Coloured beads strung on an iron wire.
 Kaṅkan The grass *Saccharum spontaneum*.
 Kās A bamboo pole with a basket slung from the ends.
 Kaṅwar The postulate that one reaps according as he sows and that
 Karma the events of the present life were determined by the
 deeds of the previous ones.
 Kartāl A cluster of cymbals.
 Kārtika The seventh Hindu month: October-November.
 Kaṛowār Oil from the mustard plant *Brassica juncea*.
 (Kaṛwā) A sacred story sung at time of worship.
 Kathā A wooden dish used by a group of Kols.
 Kathautā See *Kaṭhautā*.
 Kaṭhotā Mattress, quilt.
 Kathri A teasing song.
 Kaṭṭil A sword.
 Khaḍga Gum from the *Acacia catechu*.
 Khair The tree *Acacia catechu*.
 Khairwār A religious festival.
 Khajlenā The wild date palm *Phoenix sylvestris*.
 Khajūr A measure of grain. Varies, but around Jubbulpore is
 Khandl about two hundred pounds.
 [804] Kharaṇ Spiked sandals.
 Khari Ashes remaining after cremation, chalk.
 Kārighaṭ The place at the river where the ashes are thrown.
 Khasahas Poppy seed.
 Khaṭiyā A rude country cot.
 Khichri A food made of rice and pulse boiled together.
 Khir Rice boiled in milk.
 Khodnā To dig.

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Khurpi	An iron weeder used by gardeners.
Kodali	Mattock.
Kodo	The grain <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> .
Kogi	A kind of evil spirit.
Kos	A rough measure of distance. About two miles.
Krishna	One of the incarnations of Vishnu.
Kuli	Tamil word for coolie.
Kumhra	Gourd; pumpkin.
Kunwar	The sixth Hindu month: September-October.
Kurha	A black earthenware dish.
Kurhi	Literally a 'share', or 'family'. Kols use this term for their subdivisions.
Kurset	The common night-jar bird: <i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> .
Kus	The grass <i>Poa cynosuroides</i> .
Kusum tel	Oil from <i>Sleicheria trijuga</i> .
Ladli	Balls made of whole wheat flour.
Lagan	The directions for the wedding as drawn up by the priest.
Lahakaur	Food prepared for the bridegroom.
Lahanga	The coloured dancing dress.
Lahasun	Garlic.
Lai	Puffed or parched rice.
Lakshmi	The wife of Vishnu.
Lakshman	The brother of Rama.
Lathi	A bamboo staff.
Lawa	Food prepared at the <i>mangarmati</i> ceremony for use in the marriage ceremonies.
Lepna	To plaster with a mixture of cow dung and mud.
Lingam stone	The stone used in connection with Saivite shrines and temples.
Lohan	Incense.
Long	Cloves.
Lorha	The stone roller used to grind spices.
Loti	A drinking vessel, usually of brass.
Magha	The tenth month of the Hindus: January-February.
Magrohan	The sacred wedding pole at the centre of the wedding booth.
Mahabharata	One of the epics of the Hindus dealing with the heroic age.
Mahabrahmin	The funeral priest.
Mahadeo	A name for S'iva.
Mahalla	A section of town usually reserved for the lower classes.
Maharaj	May mean 'sir' or 'great king'.
Mahasabha	A general gathering.
Mahata	Leader; head of the village council.
Mahua	The tree <i>Bassia latifolia</i> .
Mai	Mother.
Majira	Cymbals.
Malguzar	A landlord.
Mandap	The wedding booth.
Mandil	A small raised platform.
Mangarmati	A part of the wedding cycle. Lucky earth ceremony. The Betrothal-earth.

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Māṅṅā	To beg; to ask.
Mantra	A magic spell: written or oral.
Manu	The ancient law giver of the Hindus.
Marghaṭ	The place of burial.
Marhwa	The wedding booth.
Marki	An earthenware pot used in the wedding cycle.
Marpake	A festival in connection with the dead.
Masān	The burial place.
Mashāl	A lighted torch set on the end of a stick.
Mātā	Mother.
Matia	The whirlwind demon.
Maund (Map)	A measure of weight of about eighty pounds.
Maur	The wedding crown worn by the bridegroom.
Māyā	The Hindu doctrine of illusion.
Melā	A religious gathering on some festival day.
Mukaddam	Head man of a village.
Mundan	The ceremony of first hair-cutting.
Muni	An ascetic; a holy man.
Murdyāghāt	The cremation place.
Mūsar	Threshing flail.
Nāi	Barber.
Nāg	Snake: usually the cobra.
Nāgpañchamī	The festival when snakes are worshipped.
Nagāriyā	The kettle drum.
Nalā	A water course, but usually dry.
Naolurgān	A Hindu religious festival.
Nārū	The umbilical cord.
Narkunḍa	Hell.
Nāriyal	Cocoanut.
Nazar	The evil eye.
Nerbuddā	The sacred river of Central India.
Nim	The tree <i>Melia azadirachta</i> .
Nimār	A district in south-western Central Provinces.
Pagri	The cloth tied around the head for protection.
Pakkā	Ripe; mature; firm; settled.
Palāsa	The tree <i>Butea frondosa</i> .
Pālki	A litter; sedan carried by bearers.
Pālṇā	Bed of spikes.
Pān	A concoction used for chewing and made of areca nut, lime, tobacco and piper leaves.
Panch	Five. The village council.
Panchāyat	The village council.
Paṇḍā	The Kol priest.
Paṇḍit	A wise man. The Brahmin priest.
Paukhā	Fan.
Pāp	Sin.
Paramātmā	The Supreme Spirit.
Pardā	Curtain; screen.
Pārvati	A name for the wife of Ś'iva.
Pasni	The first-feeding with solid food.

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Patthar	Stone.	
Patel	A landlord.	
Phag	The festival coming in the spring; <i>holi</i> . A type of song sung at this season.	104 •
Phagun	The eleventh Hindu month: February-March.	
Phāṭṭā	Mattock.	
Phāphā	Father's sister's husband.	
Phāphī	Father's sister.	
Phāphū	Father's sister.	
Pice (Paiṣā)	A coin valued about $\frac{1}{2}$ pence and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. There are four pice to the anna.	[436]
Piṇḍā	Mounds in which a goddess may reside.	
Pipal	The sacred tree <i>Ficus religiosa</i> .	
Piṭṭā (piṭṭā)	A low stool.	
Piśācha	A particular kind of demon.	
Pret	Another kind of evil spirit.	
Pōjā	Worship.	
Purāṇas	Part of the Hindu scriptures.	
Pūri	A pancake-like food fried in clarified butter.	
Purāṇī chāl	A type of the <i>dādrā</i> dance.	
Purusha	One of the names applied to God.	
Pūs	The ninth Hindu month: December-January.	
Pūsān	A festival falling in the month of Pūs.	
Rāi	Mustard. A type of questionable song.	
Rāj	Kingdom.	
Rājā	King.	
Rāj Kumār	Prince.	
Rājput	Warrior and landholding caste.	
Rākhi	The festival of 'protection'.	
Rākshasa	A very powerful demon.	
Rāma	The name of one of the descents of Viṣṇu, hero of the epic poem <i>Rāmāyana</i> .	
Rāman (Raunā)	Bringing the bride to live permanently in the husband's house.	
Rāmāyana	The epic poem relating the adventures of Rāma and Sītā.	
Rāmanavami	A Hindu festival on Rāma's birthday.	
Rānī	Queen.	
Raunā	See <i>rāman</i> .	
Rāwat	Prince.	
Rigveda	A revealed scripture of the Hindus.	
Rishi	A hermit; devotee.	
Rupee (Ra.) (Rūpiyā)	A coin valued about one shilling four pence or thirty-five cents.	[436]
Sādhu	An ascetic; holy man.	
Sādhunī	A female ascetic.	
Sādī	A general term for the wedding, but specifically the part of the ceremony performed on the second night.	
Sāg	A green vegetable.	
Saikaṛā	A measure of stone, about 1000 cubic feet.	[804]
Sai	The tree <i>Sheora robusta</i> .	

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Sallam
(Salaam)
Sālagrāma
Sālch

Sampakra
Sār (sārā)
S'aradā
Saraha
Sārangi
Sārī
Sarson
Sās
Sasur
Sāth Bhāi

Sattī

[804] Sāwan
Seer (ser)

Semal
Sendār

Shaitānī
Sīl
Singhārā
Sīrānā

Sirwant
Sītā
Sītār
S'iva
S'rāwan
S'ubha
Sūpa
Supārī nut
Swāhā
Swasā
Swasāhā

Tablā
Tahsil
Takka
Tatari

Tatī
Tel
Tendā

Greeting.

A stone used in connection with Vishnu worship.
The tree *Boswellia serrata*, essential wood for the wedding pole.

The Hindu doctrine of transmigration.

Brother-in-law.

Pertaining to autumn.

Brother-in-law's wife.

A one-stringed musical instrument.

The woman's dress.

Mustard oil from the *Brassica juncea*.

Mother-in-law.

Father-in-law.

Birds which go about in groups of seven, popularly called the seven brothers. *Crateropus canorus*.

Literally 'the faithful wife'. The woman who burns herself upon her husband's funeral pyre.

The fourth Hindu month: July-August.

Two pounds as a measure of weight; also a liquid measure of about a quart.

The cotton tree *Bombax malabaricum*.

Red lead. Usually mixed with oil to form a red paste and used in many ceremonies. Vermilion.

Satanic. The name of a dance.

The flat grindstone on which condiments are ground.

The water caltrop, *Trapa bispinosa* or *salans*.

Headside. The act of throwing ashes into the river in order to bring rest to the dead.

A Hindu festival.

The wife of Rāma. Stolen by the demon king of Ceylon.

A musical instrument generally having seven strings.

The third member of the Hindu triad; the destroyer.

See *Sdwan*.

Auspicious.

The winnowing basket or fan.

Used in making *pān*, the *Areca catechu*.

Burnt to ashes, hence accepted.

Helper.

Self-help. Probably a corruption of *swastha*, 'self-reliant,' 'independent.'

A drum.

A subdivision of a district or state.

A coin valued at two pice. Half penny; two cents.

The bamboo sling on which the corpse is transported to the cemetery.

A bamboo screen.

Oil

Leaves used for the covering of country cigarettes from the *Diospyros embryopteris*, *melastoxylon*, *montana*, etc.

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Thakur	A master; a landholder; usually a member of the second or warrior caste; a Kshatriya.
Thāl	A brass tray.
Til or tilā	The <i>Sesamum indicum</i> from which sweet oil is manufactured.
Tijā	A religious festival, particularly observed by women.
Tik	The tuft of hair left on the head by orthodox Hindus.
Tikā	A mark or marks made on the forehead or face with vermillion or other colours. Sometimes the <i>tilā</i> is of lac and is pasted on.
Timakā	The kettle drum.
Timak (tamak)	Another term for the kettle drum.
Tolābandh	The tying of a portion of a village to protect it from the entrance of evil spirits.
Tōpt	Hat; headgear.
Tōtak vidhā	A magical charm.
Trisāl	The trident.
Tulasī	The sacred plant <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> .
Umā	A name for the wife of Ś'iva.
Upanishad	The wisdom literature of the Hindus.
Urai	The grass <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> .
Urād	The black pulse <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> .
Vindhya	A range of mountains in Central India, running from south-west to north-east.
Vishṇu	The second member of the Hindu triad, the preserver.
Yama	The Hindu god of death who dwells in the south.
Yogi	An ascetic; a devotee.
Zamindār	A landlord.

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